BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1863. NO. 255.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	
Four days	4 00	One month	
Five days	5 00	Two months	

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Bragg and Rosecrans—The Situation at Chattanooga—Magruder whips Franklin, &c.

ATLANTA, Sept. 26th.—Our lines extend around Chattanooga and within striking distance. Our force is well up to the front and full supplies close at hand. On Wednesday night our cavalry occupied Cooper's Gap, on Lookout Mountain, 12 miles from Chattanooga. That night Gen. Wheeler made a reconnoissance towards Lookout Mountain, where he found an infantry force of the enemy and drove them away from the Mountain, which was soon held by Longstreet. The enemy's operations are plainly seen from Lookout.

Rosecrans has two lines of defense on the road to Chattanooga. Crowds of men have been seen passing over a pontoon across the river and others have been crowded with wagons. Unknown where crossing, and whether it closes into or out of Chattanooga. The impression is that he brings them over as needed. Longstreet commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga. General Hood was doing well on Thursday. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed twelve thousand. Yankee's, killed, wounded and prisoners, estimated at twenty-eight thousand. Two Yankee hospitals in our hands full of wounded. Enemy's haversacks contained corn bread only, and prisoners state they were four days short of rations. Bridges over East Chickamauga are repaired and trains will run to our lines to-morrow.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—The train last night from Ringgold ran off the track four miles above Marietta and not yet in. No lives lost. Mr. Adair writes from Ringgold yesterday, to the *Confederacy* that Wheeler is over the river and Forrest in the right place. A Confederate officer has just arrived also, who was wounded and a prisoner on Saturday and detained in Yankee hospital till Monday, when he was relieved by Forrest's cavalry. He saw Rosecrans Sunday, at 12 m.—no marks of a wound. Sunday night rockets were seen towards Harrison, which Yankees said was Burnside with forty thousand reintorcements. A heavy Confederate force was before Chattanooga and Harrison.

Special to *Appeal* dated Canton 24th, says the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 23d, states that Magruder whipped Franklin's Yankee corps, taking many prisoners, sinking two gunboats and disabling several transports, at Sabine Pass. Franklin returned to New Orleans.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—Officers from Hood's Division by the train just in report that they left Lookout Mountain yesterday evening and that important position was held by Hood's Division, now commanded by Jenkins. It is not supposed that an assault will be made as we command the situation and need not sacrifice lives. When the trains left Burnt Bridge Station this morning heavy cannonading was heard. On Thursday night the enemy made two attempts on our lines, and were both times driven back to their entrenchments. Further news of a cheering character received but not deemed prudent to communicate it.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—Advices from the army of Northern Virginia represent our troops in excellent condition and ready for the impending battle on the Rapidan, now looked for daily. Small squads of prisoners and deserters are daily brought in. A flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-night.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.—All quiet this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—The enemy is evidently making himself impregnable on Morris Island. Besides enlarging and strengthening Gregg and Wagner, he has erected palisades around his works to guard against any effort on our part to take the Island by assault. The enemy has teams and mules constantly transporting supplies from south of the Island to Cumming's Point, notwithstanding our fire. James Island batteries were shelling the enemy briskly last night.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26.—Yankees have worked very little at their batteries to-day, our fire keeping them close under cover. Our mortars on Sullivan's Island work admirably and the shells are thrown with accuracy, falling in the middle of the enemy's batteries at nearly every fire. There was again considerable motion in the fleet to-day. Supposed Farragut was visiting each vessel.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 26.—*Advertiser* and *Register's* special correspondent at Senatobia says Northern papers are mournful over Rosecrans' defeat; and acknowledge a loss of thirty thousand. Insurance Companies will not insure on the Mississippi river. All quiet in Arkansas. New Orleans *Era* admits a most disastrous reverse to the Federals in Louisiana. This concurs with rumors that Wright was defeated and killed by Taylor at Napoleon.

Lt. T. L. Cooley arrived from Camp Vance yesterday with a number of deserters under guard. They were taken, Lt. C. informs us, in Wilkes County. Numbers are being arrested and soon we hope to be able to announce that the last one has been returned to duty.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—Fifteen hundred Yankee prisoners left Charlotte yesterday on their way to Richmond and were expected here last night. Two thousand more are expected here to-day.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has nsed the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 8-tf

For the Progress.]

Potatoes.

The Government is now collecting the tenth of the produce raised by the farmers.

This is not designed to condemn the Tithe Law, for, though objectionable in many of its features, yet, it is a good law in the main. Whether good or bad, we must submit to it.

It is important that nothing taken from the farmers be lost or wasted. The people and the army need all. My object is to call the attention of the authorities to the potato crop. Every farmer knows the difficulty of keeping potatoes; very few, with all their care and experience, can succeed in keeping them; in order to keep them even for a month, care is necessary in digging and hauling them—to keep at all, they must not be bruised. The best constructed houses often prove failures; and the ordinary way of putting them up in hills, though done with the greatest care, very often disappoints the hopes of the best farmers.

Now every man who has tried, will admit the difficulty of keeping the potato. All the preparation for housing must be made before digging—besides the care necessary in digging, handling and housing them, they must be housed or put up in hills very soon after being dug—often the very day they are dug, as exposure for one night will frequently prove destructive to them. It will be impossible for the Government agents, however energetic and faithful they may be, to make the necessary preparations for keeping the potatoes. The crop will be a large one. When the farmer digs his potatoes and hauls one-tenth to the depot, he will be careless in handling them—they will be collected in large quantities; and no care or attention on the part of the agent will enable him to prevent their rotting. It is predicted that three-fourths of the quantity delivered to the agents will be lost.—Now, this would go far toward feeding our population for the next three months. It is idle to think of conveying the potatoes in large quantities on railroads, or in wagons, any distance, to the armies.—Where the potatoes are raised near an army, an encampment or hospital, they can be used to advantage, but it is impossible to transport them any great distance, when they have to be handled often, without entire loss.

I assume that it will not be in the power of the agents to save the one-tenth of the potatoes delivered to them, however careful they may be; that, at least, two-thirds will be a total loss—that all over the country, remote from depots, hospitals and encampments, piles of them will be found rotten. Is there anything that could make the tithe law so obnoxious to the people, as to see the products of their labor taken from them and wasted? doing the army no good; and, while many of the people are suffering for them.

The collection of the tenth of the potatoes, except in localities near encampments, hospitals, or armies, should be abandoned; better leave them for the support of the people, and for fattening the stock; and thereby saving a large amount of grain for the army, which can be saved and transported. If this cannot be done, then assess a value on them, and let the farmer keep his potatoes and pay their value in money. There is a demand at home for all the potatoes, where they can be saved and used to advantage—if collected by the agents, two-thirds will rot, and that much food be lost to the people. FARMER.

IN BAD LUCK.—The blockade runners seem to have struck a streak of bad luck. The Wilmington *Journal* of Thursday says:

The Confederate States Steamer Phanton, from Bermuda, was chased ashore near Topsail Inlet by the blockading fleet yesterday morning. She had a valuable cargo of government stores, etc. We have been unable to obtain any further particulars. The crew all made their escape in boats.

The Steamer Arabian on going out at New Inlet bar one night last week was forced back by the blockaders, got aground, and has gone to pieces near Fort Fisher.—She was loaded principally with cotton. Vessel and cargo a total loss, all of which falls on private parties.

The *Journal* of Friday adds:

It is reported this morning on the streets that the steamers "Elizabeth" and "Advance" have been captured by the blockaders. From the best information we can obtain we are led to believe that the reported capture of the Elizabeth is very probably correct. So far as the Advance is concerned we have not been able to obtain any information upon which to base a definite conclusion, and entertain strong hopes that that noble ship is still safe. Possibly the report may prove to be erroneous in both cases.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Saturday has the following:

"We learn through a reliable source that a courier arrived at Morganton, N. C., on Wednesday night last with dispatches, stating that the Yankees, in force, were advancing upon that point. That they had destroyed the plantation of Colonel Isaac Avery, and drove off all his cattle, mules, horses, &c."

We hope and we are inclined to believe that the *Bulletin's* information is mistaken. The Asheville paper of the 24th says nothing of the enemy.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-td6o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

CATTLE ESTRAY.

ONE BLACK COW AND ONE RED AND WHITE Steer, came to my place near Boon Hill, Johnston county, about four months since. The cow is marked with a crop in the right ear and an under square in the other; the Steer is marked with an underslope in each ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Sept 24-5t* A. M. ROCWEL.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

WANTED.

A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife, as Teachers. Address Teacher, care of Progress Office, stating salary, &c. Sept 24-6t

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOP THE THIEF—$700 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES, ONE MILE WEST of this place, on Monday night, the 21st instant, two Horses, one a short tail bay, dark mane, tail and legs, the left hind ankle swollen from galls and strains. Said horse is some fifteen or sixteen hands high, and some fifteen years old, and a good harness horse. The other a pony built horse, some twelve or thirteen hands high, dark bay or brown color, heavy mane, six years old, walks and paces very fast, and I think has some white on both hind feet.

For the delivery of said horses to me at this place I will pay one hundred dollars each, and for the arrest and evidence that will convict the thief I will pay five hundred dollars.

Any information respecting the horses or thief will be received during my absence by the Magistrates or Police.

G. W. COLLIER,
Sept 28-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3D, WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in Lexington, Davidson county, very handsome Parlor and Chamber Furniture, consisting in part of 1 large Walnut Bedstead, Bed, Hair Mattrass, Blankets, Quilts, etc.; 1 large Extension Dining Table and Table Cloths, Arm and Reception Chairs, Curtains, Tables, Glasses, etc., etc.

Terms cash. Sept 28-td*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE 13TH DAY of October, in Graham, Alamance county, the personal estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, consisting of

11 Barrels Holt's Whisky and Brandy
30 Bags of Salt
1 Two-Horse Wagon.
1 One-Horse Wagon
1 Leather Covered Top Buggy
1 Open Barouche
1 Horse
1 Milk Cow
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-td Administrator.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-1m Administrator, Graham, N. C.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM CAMP OF 7TH C. S. CAVALRY, near Kinston, N. C., on the night of the 19th September, a deep Bay Horse, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with full mane and tail. The only marks recollected are a few white spots on the breast and fore shoulder, made by the breast strap; also that his tongue had been very badly cut and the old scar still remains. I will pay one hundred dollars for the return of said horse to me at Kinston or for such information that I can get him; also one hundred for the apprehension of the thief.

T. D. CLAIBORNE,
Sept 28-10t* Major 7th C. S. Cavalry.

LOST.

ON THE ROAD BETWEEN GOLDSBORO' AND Camp Burney, on the 24th instant, a large Leather Pocket Book, containing several private papers, among them one note against L. J. Andrews for forty-five ($45) dollars, given some time last fall; between $30 and $60 in N. C. Treasury notes, and between one and four hundred dollars in Confederate notes, one $100 bill, and the rest in 10's and 20's. I will give a liberal and satisfactory reward to the finder.

C. A. WHITE,
Capt. Co. E, Whitford's Battalion,
Sept 28-3t Kinston, N. C.

LOST,

AT THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT SOME LETTERS, MIlitary orders from Colonel Harrison addressed to the undersigned, and a small red memorandum book containing entries of cash loaned to different persons and other memorandums. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the Memorandum Book to the owner at the Yarborough House. S. W. SCOTT.
Sept 28-1t

SALE TO-DAY.

THE BEST FURNITURE SALE OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

All kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Glass Ware, China Ware, Mattrasses, Ovens, etc., etc., by

Sept 28-1t* CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WANTED.—FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED!

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR flaxseed. Address DR. W. R. MILLER.
Sept 28-1w Raleigh, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

CONFEDERATE TAX!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL ATtend, with the assessors at my office, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd days of October next, for the purpose of receiving quarterly returns and the taxes due thereon, from the following persons, occupations and trades, viz: Auctioneers, Apothecaries, Brewers, Butchers, Bakers, Commission Merchants and Commercial Brokers, Cattle Brokers, Confectioners, Distillers, Pedlars, Photographers, Retail Dealers, Tobacconists and Wholesale Dealers. A double tax will be required of all persons failing to make return and paying the tax.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Sept 23-tlo Collector for Wake County.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. ROGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Sept 23-tf

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.
Sept 26-4w

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES, FARM, CROP, STOCK AND UTENSILS, NEAR LOUISBURG, N. C.

WE WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH of September, on the premises, one mile and a half from Louisburg, N. C., one hundred Negroes, also the Farm, consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres, and the Crop, Utensils and Stock.

Terms cash.

C. W. SKINNER,
Sept 24-td T. E. SKINNER.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to

Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of

JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out ten or fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 24-10t* Kittrell's Springs

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug. 21-tf P. J. GARDNER.

REWARDS.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

FOR THE APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY to me or confinement in Jail, of my boy ALFRED, who ran away during my absence from Raleigh, about the middle of August. Said boy is 16 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender, is nearly black, has a sly look when speaking, has a conspicuous scar on his under lip, has tried to pass for a free boy; probably has forged papers. If arrested beyond the limits of this County or at any of the camps, in addition to the above rewatd I will pay all travelling expenses.

Sept 24-1o THADDEUS McGEE.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's line. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his deliivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND OTHERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving any of the Old Issue of the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all mutilated or that have been pasted.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "Greensboro," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyprus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier" and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C. not so signed and printed are old issue and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been redeemed and cancelled.

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the old issue of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer where the notes have not been further mutilated or pasted.

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Direcotrs at Greensboro' N. C. Sept. 22, 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. Sept 25-1w

The Fayetteville Observer will please copy in weekly issue three months and the Raleigh Progress daily one week, and forward bills to W. A. Caldwell, Cashier, Greensboro'.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE GOODS AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

6,000 LBS. SODA ASH,
2,000 lbs Soda Chrystals,
2,000 lbs Bi. Carb. Soda,
2,500 lbs Brown Sugar,
10 Jars Carb. Ammonia,
1 case Spts. Nitre,
20 gals. Balsam Copaiba,
4 cases English Calcined Magnesia,
300 lbs Printer's Ink, (best quality,)
300 lbs Black Pepper,
10 bbls Tanner's Oil,
1 gross Briar Root Pipes, Cigars,
18 dozen Dressing Combs,
Concentrated Lye. Claret Wine.
Epicac, Dover's Powder,
Sulph. Ether, Acct. Potass,
Jodide Potass, Opium,
Copperas,
50 lbs Bi. Chromate Potass, Black Tea,
18 dozen English Tooth Brushes,
Sugar Worm-Drops, Glycerine,
Jaynes' Vermifuge, Carmonatine,
Seidlitz Powders.
Alterative Pills, Liniment,

And other desirable articles in store and daily expected at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
Sept 17.2w3t

PILES, FISTULA, TUMERS, DISEASES OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., will be in Weldon on the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, and in Petersburg, Va., the 1st of October, where he may be consulted for a few days only. He has never had an accident to happen, and guarantees to cure the worst cases of PILES. Ladies visited at their rooms. All letters must contain 20 cents in stamps. Sept 25-5t*

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted. Highest market price paid. Wax and Tallow Candles always on hand.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 23-12t*. Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. [illegible], Sec'y

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1863.

ATTENTION, CITIZENS!

The citizens of Raleigh are requested to meet at the Court House, at 9 o'clock, this morning, to take measures to provide for the poor of the city during the coming winter. The subject is one of pressing importance and we appeal to the citizens, especially the influential and wealthy, to attend and take part in the meeting. Something must be done for the poor or their condition will be deplorable indeed.

How to Stop Desertion.

We do not believe that desertions from the army are caused by the influence of any particular newspaper, by want of affection for or confidence in President Davis, or devotion to the cause of the South; none of these nor all of them put together have half as much to do with desertion as the unpatriotic course of producers, speculators and extortioners at home.—At first, when provisions were cheap and the soldiers had assurances that their families would be able to live on their small earnings and with the help given them by those who remained behind, there were but few desertions; and it is only now, when all the necessaries of life have advanced to prices entirely beyond the reach of the poor, when benevolence seems dried up and the wealthy holders of provisions and speculators are hoarding them for prices that the poor can not pay, that desertions are becoming so numerous and alarming. If the people of North Carolina want to stop desertion, let them give the men in the field assurances that their families will not starve. We do not mean by this that the families of soldiers are to be fed in idleness, by charitable contributions, but that provisions shall be sold at such prices as to enable them to buy with their earnings. The soldier's family should work as well as other people, and those of them who can support themselves without assistance from County Committees ought to do so, but how are the poor—whether the families of soldiers or not—to keep soul and body together at the present unheard of prices demanded for meat and bread?

If the planters and producers of North Carolina and the South would make the soldier contented with his lot and keep him at his post let, them sell corn at $8 a barrel, meal at $2 a bushel, flour at $12 or $15 a barrel and bacon at 20 cents a pound. Then most of the families of soldiers will be able to buy enough provisions from their own earnings, the poor will be able to scuffle along, the war will be more popular and the currency will improve. We tell the property holders and producers of the South that something must be done to put down speculation and extortion and reduce prices, or our armies will continue to dwindle away, disaster will follow disaster and the cause itself will be lost.

An officer in the army writes us from a neighboring town, as follows:

"I wish you would give the farmers a touch up about high prices. A man brought in some bacon to market the other day, and some one asked him the price. "Well," says he, "the man who gives most." A speculator standing by bid it up to $2:60 per pound. The people all wish our independence, but as long as they charge soldiers' families such prices, how can they expect the soldiers to fight and know their wives and little ones are suffering. During the twenty-nine months that I served in the field I have known nine cases out of ten of desertion caused by men's families not being able to pay for provisions. If Congress would pass a law making bacon 10 cents and flour $10, the money received for it would be worth as much as bacon at $2:00 and flour at $70. Let them conscript every one charging over that and make them sell to citizens or impress it for the citizens."

Thus writes an intelligent man, relative to desertions, who has served for over two years in the Southwest, among the chivalry of the Cotton States, and he says nine out of ten of the desertions there were caused by neglect of their families at home. And of course the same thing operates in the army in Virginia, for *some* of the newspapers published in this State are yet suffered to reach the soldiers, and they are as well posted as to prices of provisions, at home, as we are. Put down prices, remove the apprehension that the soldier is constantly under that his wife and children will starve—not because there is not provisions in the land but because they can buy nothing for their money—and desertions will cease. What can a soldier's family buy, at present prices, with his year's pay—$132? Should the soldier send the whole of his pay home his family can get only fifty or sixty pounds of bacon for the amount. Can the army be kept together with this condition of things? We fear not.

Just think of a soldier's wife giving the amount he receives for a whole month's service for one bushel of meal. And yet wealthy men are demanding it, and will soon manage to extort more out of them. We are assured that a load of meal belonging to a wealthy planter was offered in this market on Friday morning, and because ten dollars a bushel could not be obtained the overseer, according to instructions, carried it back home. Not satisfied at $8:50 to $9, the market price, $10 was demanded, and because that could not be had it was withdrawn from market to be returned again when the price shall advance. Is this patriotism? Is this the way to conquer a peace?—Can we ever expect to succeed under such a system of extortion?

If the people at home, those who own the land and the slaves, and the stock and other goods and chattels that constitues the wealth of the country, want to support the government, keep soldiers from deserting and conquer a peace, they must revolutionize the whole system of prices and put provisions at reasonable rates. Such a course, if promptly adopted now, may save the cause, but if nothing is done by the people at home and prices continue to advance we can see nothing but disaster and ruin ahead. If all the property we have is involved in the success of our arms and the establishment of our independence why are the whole people doing all they can to help the enemy and ruin the cause? Nothing will justify desertion, but we have quite as much respect for the deserter as we have for the wealthy producer at home who sells his family meat at $2 a pound and meal at $10 a bushel. If there is not an immediate reformation at home all the fighting, toils, sufferings and victories of our heroic soldiers will be in vain.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HILLSBORO'.—We regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred in Hillsboro' on Saturday night last. A friend informs us that it broke out in the old Turner Tavern and extended to the drug store, destroying some fourteen buildings. The loss must be considerable. We regret to learn that a couple of the Newbern refugees were among the sufferers.

BRAGG'S VICTORY—INTERESTING DETAILS.

From the latest Atlanta papers we give the following details of the great battle in Northern Georgia:

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

DALTON, Sept. 22, 1863.

Reports from the front are highly encouraging. A gentleman just in from McFarland's Springs, four miles east by south of Chattanooga, reports that on yesterday evening, Longstreet, together with Breckinridge's corps, was pressing the enemy between that point and Chattanooga, and it was thought they were crossing the river. This was the only point at which any of the enemy had been found, and it was supposed that the whole force was concentrated at that point. By to-night, it is confidently expected that not a Federal will be on this side of the Tennessee, except as a prisoner. Squads of 15 to 30 of the enemy were constantly arriving at points within our lines, inquiring the way to some headquarters where they could surrender themselves, declaring that Rosecrans' army was whipped and demoralized.

The fight on Saturday commenced on this side of the Chickamauga river, extending from the right of Lee and Gordon's mills to what is known as the new bridge across that stream, a distance of about five miles, with a flanking force well out on either wing. During the day the fighting was all on this side of the river, but in the evening the Yankees retreated across that stream, burning the new bridge behind them, the river dividing the two armies for the night.

Sunday morning, before day, the banks were dug down on each side of the stream just below the point where the bridge had been burned, and our forces forded the stream and drew up in line of battle and commenced the advance about 8 o'clock.

One mile and a quarter from the stream, the enemy were found intrenched behind rifle pits and other temporary fortifications that they had thrown up during the night. The engagement opened all along the line about 9 o'clock, and was kept up with increasing fierceness until about 11, when the enemy fell back from their rifle pits, the center making another stand about a half mile to the rear, while the two wings continued to be forced back.

Affairs continued in this condition till about 3 o'clock, when a desperate charge was made upon the center, and it gave way, though without panic and in good order, recovering itself when it had reached a point on a line with the two wings.

Continued and heavy firing was kept up all along the lines at short range, until late in the evening, when the infantry rested upon their arms, and the artillery kept up a heavy fire upon the position of the enemy all night to prevent them from throwing up new lines of fortifications.

In the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated during the night, and although pursuit was commenced at a very early hour, it was found that they were too nimble of foot to be caught. Late Monday evening heavy firing was heard as stated above, between McFarland's Springs and Chattanooga, and it was supposed that Longstreet and Breckinridge who were in the front had caught up with their rear certainly, it is thought, not more than a mile or mile and a half from Chattanooga.

Yesterday evening orders were given to bring forward the commissary trains to McFarland's Springs, and this morning all the wagon trains started forward from this point.

The reported death of Brigadier-General Wofford is entirely discredited here, as it is said he had not been engaged at the time he is reported to have been killed.

About 4 o'clock on Sunday the shelling of the enemy set the woods on fire on our left, and the fire is said to have extended over a large portion of the ground that had been traveled by the contending armies, and large numbers of the enemy's wounded, who were last to be removed from the field, suffered the tortures of that element which they have used with such devastating effect against us.

Gen. Helms, of Kentucky, is reported among the killed.

Col. Richardson, of Polk's staff, was killed on Sunday evening, and when his body was found on Monday morning all of his clothes had been stripped from his body.

Col. Featherston, of Liddell's division, was killed Sunday morning, and the Colonel of the 22d Alabama is also reported killed.

Gen. Hindman was slightly wounded in the neck on Sunday evening, from a shell.

A gentleman, whom I have every reason to believe, tells me that late on Sunday evening he heard a conversation between several general officers, concerning the amount of our loss in the battle of Chickamauga, fought on Saturday and Sunday, and it seemed to be the general opinion that in killed and wounded it would not fall below ten thousand, or go higher than twelve thousand. Of these it is thought that six out of seven are wounded, and a very large proportion only slightly. The number of slightly wounded is said to be unprecedentedly large. The Yankee loss is thought to exceed ours by at least one-third.

On last Wednesday, as the Yankees advanced to the Chickamauga river, Mr. Lee, the senior partner of the firm of Lee & Gordon, who owned the mill on the Chickamauga, close to which the battle was fought, destroyed his milldam, in order to keep the Yankees from using his mill. For this offense against Abraham I he was hanged by his minions on last Thursday, on a tree in front of his own door.

The number of our prisoners, up to Monday morning, will reach at least seven thousand, and some reports say twelve thousand.

The amount of artillery taken, up to Monday morning, is now stated to be sixty-eight pieces, and in small arms, I am assured that enough has been collected from the field to fill the depot at this place. In the item of blankets, knapsacks, canteens, etc., a very large accession has been made to our quartermaster's stores from the spoils of the field.

The country will be delighted to know that the reported death of Gen. Hood, from wounds and amputation of leg, is untrue. Capt. Hubbard, provost marshal at this place, was in the front to-day, saw the General as he was being removed on a litter, and says that he is in the best of spirits, with every prospect of living long to wear his weight of honors.

Capt. Angevine, of the 29th Mississippi, is among the seriously wounded in Walthall's brigade, being wounded in the right side.

The reported death of Gen. Walthall I have the best of reasons to believe an error. I saw a private of the 19th Mississippi to-day, who left the field hospital of that brigade yesterday at noon, and he says that up to that time no report had been received there of Gen. Walthall's being even wounded.

Yankee prisoners report Rosecrans wounded, but I am inclined to doubt anything that comes from so questionable an authority.

The quartermaster at this post received a dispatch from Gen. Bragg this evening, at 5 o'clock, to send an engine to Chattanooga by way of Cleveland, bridges on this road between here and Chattanooga having been burned. This looks like Chattanooga was certainly in our possession.

I am now positively informed, from a source that I deem unquestionable, that Rosecrans' force has crossed the Tennessee.

VERITAS.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

The *Appeal* of Wednesday says:

It is impossible, from the confused and contradictory reports that have reached us to give a statement of the movements made and particular exploits performed, by the various commands of the army in the late battle, and in the absence of all official statements the public will be satisfied with the intelligence that all our brave troops covered themselves with glory, and all vied with each other in their efforts on the field. The battle was general—the whole force of both armies present participated; and the result is that the superior spirit and determination of our troops, contending against superior numbers, has won the most decisive victory of the war. This can be safely said—indeed, we believe we would be correct in saying the battle of Chickamauga is the only really decisive conflict that has yet taken place. The enemy has been completely routed; his loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not be less than 25,000; he loses half of his artillery with large quantities of munitions: his dead were left unburied, and his wounded on the field; and to-day, instead of threatening an invasion of two of the States of the Confederacy, he is seeking safety for the remnant of his hosts in ignominious flight, with a victorious and jubilant army pressing upon his rear. Such in brief is the result upon which the people of the Confederacy can congratulate themselves, and for which they are indebted to the bravery of their own sons and brothers.

As remarked the defeat of Rosecrans is complete. We speak with great certainty of the correctness of our information, when we say that the Federal army, or what is left of it, has recrossed the Tennessee. The belief in official circles in front, at the latest moment, was that after burning Chattanooga, with all his stores accumulated south of the river, Rosecrans crossed at that point and other points below, destroying his pontoons to avoid pursuit, on Monday night and yesterday morning. The most careful reconnoissance failed to discover any Federal force this side of the river yesterday afternoon and in the evening an engine was started on a reconnoitering expedition to Chattanooga, which went through and returned. The summary of the press reporters gives information to the same effect, and also of additional arrangements to open up communication with the Mountain City, where headquarters have probably been established ere this.

Rosecrans, we suppose, will attempt to reorganize his shattered army near the river, and await reinforcements from Burnside and elsewhere. There are rumors of his rear communications, north of the river, having been disturbed, but these need confirmation. Whether General Bragg is in possession of the means of crossing or not, we are not prepared to say, but it is be hoped he is. If so, the spirit of his army is such that the enemy will not be allowed to rest and recuperate; he can be driven still farther back, and Middle and East Tennessee, if not Kentucky, be again reoccupied by our armies. Such a consummation will crown with everlasting laurels the heroes that may achieve it.

The following is from the *Intelligencer* of Thursday:

We have the most gratifying intelligence from the front. The battle of Chickamauga has been fought and won, and the enemy no longer pollutes Georgia soil with his presence. The indications, too, are plain that a large portion of Tennessee will soon be delivered from the presence of the vandal foe that has so long devastated her fields, insulted, outraged, and plundered her gallant people. A telegram now before us, dated on yesterday, addressed to a distinguished Tennesseean in this city, and coming from one who is in a position to know the situation of affairs in the vicinity of Chattanooga, says to the Tennesseans: "The Road is clear, come on home!" Doubtless we are now in possession of Chattanooga, and if reports, upon which we place implicit reliance, be true, in his front and in his rear, and on all sides, the wily Rosecrns, with a bare remnant of his army stands deprived of the ability either to hold his position, or with the main portion of his forces to escape We are advised that thousands of his men have been made prisoners since the last fight, and that they keep surrendering themselves in bodies of fifties and hundreds along the line, stating that they had been destitute of food for two days.

Verily has the bloody battle of the "Stream of Death" proved pregnant already with great results; that momentous results will flow from it, should its advantages be pursued into the very heart of Tennessee, we have every reason to believe—results that will establish in the future the fact that the South cannot be conquered—that the South will soon be free. Of the much abused and traduced individual, Gen. Bragg—all of which he has borne with the fortitude of a Christian soldier—what will now be said? Avaunt ye croakers, ye censors of the press, ye malcontents, and closet critics! Hide your "diminished heads," and learn from the events of the past few days a lesson that will teach you forbearance in the future—that will teach you to "hold up" the arms of those who lead your armies into battle, and not to pull them down! But we forbear, and will only add that Georgia owes to General Bragg and his gallant army an eternal debt of gratitude. But for his strategy, his masterly movements, by which he circumvented, and finally defeated the wily Rosecrans, our State would now be experiencing what Virginia, and Tennessee and Mississippi, and others of our Confederate sisters have experienced, and our city have been in possession of the vandal foe. All honor, then, to the noble old Chief and his gallant army that came in time to our rescue!

Below we give such items of interest as we were able to gather up yesterday morning:

We learn from sources deemed reliable, that on yesterday (Tuesday) Gen. Forrest destroyed the pontoon bridges across the Tennessee river, by which the enemy expected to cross in the event of defeat, but being driven from that portion of the river, they fell into our hands.

It is also stated that the right wing of our army had succeeded in getting in the enemy's rear, cutting off his retreat by way of the Tennessee.

Rosecrans' men are reported to be without any rations or ammunition, all their stores having been destroyed to prevent their falling in our hands.

Our capture of light artillery will foot up 53 pieces many of which are very fine Parrott guns.

The battle-field is represented as literally covered with dead and wounded Yankees, and a very intelligent gentleman informs us that the enemy's loss will exceed ours five to one. All our wounded have been removed from the field, and are being as well cared for as circumstances will permit.

Several of the Yankees captured Tuesday report that they are subsisting on green corn and state that if cut off from crossing the river, the whole army will surrender, rather than starve.

LOSS OF OFFICERS.

The loss of officers in the late battle is unprecedented in the history of wars. The veteran 10th Tennessee lost twenty-five out of thirty, and the 18th Tennessee is now led by a lieutenant. The 2d Kentucky, with a small proportion of officers, lost twenty. Col. Palmer, of the 18th, was shot through the shoulder, and Lieut. Col. Butler, was wounded in the groin.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The train on Tuesday evening brought down the first installment of Yankee prisioners from Bragg's army. They were part of some 2,500 captured on Saturday, and were full of bombast. In conversation one of them informed us that he believed "Rosecrans would get whipped this time, but he had too many pontoon bridges to cross the Tennessee and get away with." They are the most hang-dog looking scoundrels we have ever seen, their appearance not being one half as fine as the men of Grant's army. They appeared not in the least surprised at the intelligence, of Rosecrans' rout on Sunday and Monday, but assert that they have a plenty of troops to protect their retreat after they cross the Tennessee. The number that arrived yesterday, is 1,634, among them are one Colonel and several Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, all the remaining officers being subalters. They mostly belong to McCook's and Thomas' Corps, composed of Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois troops.

LATER.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE FRONT—INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE—CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. BRAGG, ETC.

CAMP NEAR BATTLE-FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA, Tuesday, Sept. 22, '63.

The soil of Georgia, marked by the war trail of the enemy, has at last become, with her sister States, dyed in the blood of the revolution, while on the banks of the "River of Death," (Chickamauga) lie the bones of the infidel foe, who have been slaughtered by our braves by thousands. Notwithstanding all the boasted brilliant strategy of Rosecrans, Gen. Bragg has won over him one of the greatest victories of the war, and once more the Confederacy may rejoice over the insolence and presumption of the abolition foe. At such a time it is impossible to give you more than an outline of the battle, which has already been anticipated by the telegrams I have sent you.

The preliminary fight commenced, it may be said, on Friday, the 18th inst., at Alexander's bridge, 8 miles west of Ringgold. Walthall's brigade was principally engaged, and suffered most, one regiment losing 78 killed and wounded. Gen. Bushrod Johnson's brigade moved up at the time from Ringgold, crossing the Chickamauga above at Reed's bridge, the enemy falling back before us, and marshalling their forces in line of battle. Their advance on Georgia soil had been so successful and easy, that they seemed surprised at the idea of being checked, contemplating a triumphant entrance into Atlanta.

On Saturday the 19th, the two contending armies confronted each other in battle array. Our line extended from Reed's bridge to Lee and Gordon's Mills, a distance of between seven and ten miles over a rugged, barren country of hill and dale. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m., the battle opened on our right. In the course of an hour the firing became heavy and rapid, the batteries of Forrest's and Walker's divisions, and the reserve, Capt. Lumsden's battery, in command of Maj. Palmer, Chief of Artillery, keeping up a perfect roar of fire, which was fully returned by the enemy. The lines of both armies moved to and fro like the advancing and receding waves of the sea. Cheatham's division soon became under fire, with its artillery, under command of Major Melanthon Smith.—The fight was kept up with varied success, when the gallant division of Gen. Cleburne charged the enemy after dark, by moonlight, and drove them two miles from their first line of battle, and in front of Alexander's bridge. It was here the brave Gen. Preston Smith fell. After this victorious and most brilliant achievement, our army rested on their arms for the night. During the fight, Capt. Carnes' battery was captured, all the horses being killed, and all the artillerists being either killed or wounded. This battery was afterwards retaken by Gen. Smith's brigade, and also one or two other pieces which had been abandoned, the horses being killed. That day we took the enemy's celebrated Loomis' battery of six guns, and four other pieces and 1,200 prisoners.

That night the Yankees were hard at work digging entrenchments, and threw up three lines of works towards the Missionary Ridge.

On Sunday morning, the 20th, our troops were in fine spirits and eager to grapple again with the foe. Gen. Polk, who commanded the right, had a hot day's work before him, but he felt confident of success.—The battle field was on an undulating or rolling open woods, so much so, that artillery had room and range enough for full play. The attack was commenced by our forces shortly after 9 o'clock, a. m. Our line of battle was four miles west of Chickamauga, and half a mile east of the main road leading from Lafayette to Chattanooga. We pressed the enemy sorely from the start, who, though strongly contesting the ground inch by inch, gradually fell back before our braves.—Charge after charge was made on the enemy, and one vociferating yell prevailed our ranks, we turning their left on their centre, and driving back his right at the same time. In the afternoon the enemy attempted to throw reinforcements from the left to the right across an open field and the Chattanooga road. Maj. Williams' battery was concentrated on this road, and cut off the enemy, the whole forest being completely mowed down with grape, canister, shrapnel, and shell; it was at this time we took several thousand prisoners. It was after dark that Gen. Polk carried the last line of the enemy's entrenchments, when a thrilling yell of triumph rang out on the air, which told of our glorious victory.

The enemy was completely routed, and in full retreat. Gen. Breckinridge's division, and Gen. Preston's of Buckner's corps, also bore a gallant part in the charging of the enemy's entrenchments, who were driven three miles, back to Missionary Ridge, and from which the enemy were driven to within five miles of Chattanooga, Gen. Bragg was on the field with the troops, night and day, and in riding down the lines in front of Gen. Breckinridge's division, on the night of victory, he was most enthusiastically cheered by Breckinridge and his brave Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida troops.

We have captured over 40 stand of colors, 45 pieces of artillery, and taken over 6,000 prisoners.—Our loss is estimated from eight to ten thousand, killed and wounded; the enemy's cannot be less than from twenty to twenty-five thousand.

The battle-field extended about ten miles, and the carnage was the most frightful yet witnessed, far exceeding Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro or Shiloh. The constant and terrific roar of artillery never was exceeded. The fighting of our men on Sunday evening in carrying the enemy's entrenchments was magnificent, grand and terrible. They faced the whirlwind of lead and iron with the steadiness and composure of a summer's rain. Then came change after charge, the frightful gaps in our lines being immediately closed up, and with the yell of demons, our battle cry arose above the roar and crash of musketry and artillery, while the terror-stricken foe fell back aghast as our braves mounted and carried their entrenchments, line after line, over the dead carcasses of the Abolition foe, who fell in heaps in the pits they had but dug for themselves.

The battle-field that night by moonlight—the glittering beams shining on the ghastly faces of the dead, distorted in expression from the wounds of their torn and mangled bodies, with heaps of the wounded and dying, with scattered arms strewn everywhere, broken artillery carriages and caisons, and all that makes up the *debris* of a bloody contested field—was terrible and appalling.

Gen. Polk fought his corps with great skill and ability, and with all the coolness that bravery can command. The noble divisions of the heroic Breckinridge and chivalrous Cheatham carried the last entrenchments and they slept upon the field with the wreath of victory crowning their brows. McNair's brigade, attached to Bushrod Johnson's division, was on the left of Gen. D. H. Hill's corps, and charged the entrenchments Sunday with its famed and distinguished gallantry, taking 14 pieces of artillery.—Gen. McNair was wounded, and the noble Col. R. W. Harper, commanding a brigade, was killed. Col. Harper was a Marylander, but a citizen of Arkansas, and had previously distinguished himself at Oak Hills, Elk Horn and Murfreesboro. Gen. Buckner and Hill's corps also won imperishable renown. Capt. Jas. Stone, of Buckner's escort, (who took Gen. Willich prisoner at Murfreesboro,) also added to his laurels.

On Monday, 21st, Gen. Forrest pursued the enemy, capturing a squadron of Gen. Stanley's Yankee cavalry, and general skirmishing taking place, the enemy retreating on Chattanooga. Gen. Wheeler had also captured a large train of wagons, burning a large portion, and securing over 1,000 prisoners. To-night (Tuesday) as I close this letter, which I send by private express, a courier just in reports that the enemy are burning their stores at Chattanooga and crossing the river.

When it is taken into consideration that our army had to travel and lie deep in dust over a wild, barren, broken country, without affording any subsistence, and our men on half rations, undergoing forced marches and terrible sufferings without a murmur, and then to contemplate their heroism on the field, which has won us so great and glorious a victory, it cannot be doubted but that the God of battles favored our arms. But for the want of rations, Gen. Bragg would have followed up his victory the next day, but our troops were unable to move until our supplies came up. In this great battle Gen. Bragg has exhibited a military sagacity far overreaching Rosecrans, and by his masterly manœuvres has handled his army with a skill and judgment that only could have secured to us such a glorious victory.

I close this letter by appending his congratulatory address to his troops, which will be read with a thrilling glow of interest, and over which every true heart will, with gratitude to God, devoutly rejoice. 290.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENN.,
Field of Chickamauga,
Sept. 22, 1863.

It has pleased Almighty God to reward the valor and endurance of our troops, by giving to our arms a complete victory over the enemy's superior numbers.

Homage is due, and is rendered unto Him who giveth not the battle to the strong.

Soldiers! after two days of severe battle, preceded by heavy and important outpost affairs, you have stormed the barricades and breast works of the enemy, and driven before you in confusion and disorder an army largely superior in numbers, and whose constant theme was your demoralization, and whose constant boast was your defeat. Your patient endurance under privations, your fortitude and your valor, displayed at all times and under all trials, have been meetly rewarded.

Your commander acknowledges his obligations, and promises to you, in advance, the country's grattitude.

But our task is not ended. We must drop a soldier's tear upon the graves of the noble men who have fallen by our sides, and move forward.

Much has been accomplished. More remains to be done before we can enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

PRISONERS, ETC.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23, 1863.

Three trains with 2,000 Yankee prisoners arrived here last evening. Most of them are from Rosseau's division and McCook's corps. They say there is not a Yankee among them—they are all Western men (but many have a Dutch look or an Irish brogue) and that they scorn the Yankees, and will never fight beside the niggers. Among them are six or seven car loads of Yankee officers, a few colonels, but mostly captains and lieutenants—no general officers.

A train of several hundred of our wounded also came down yesterday.

It is reported that there are between this place and Dalton, including those already here, between 7,000 and 10,000 Yankee prisoners. As soon as the descriptive lists can be made out, they will be sent on to Richmond for exchange.

The trains brought no news from the front.

We are glad to learn from persons who came down on the trains that Gen. Hood was not dead last night. He was at the field hospital, near Rocky Springs, doing well, and says he has one leg left, and will live to fight the Yankees yet.

The *Appeal* of the 24th says:

Another installment, numbering two thousand, of the prisoners captured at Chickamauga, reached the city last evening, and were marched through the streets to the barracks. About the same number were forwarded to Richmond this morning. We understand there are about five thousand yet to arrive from above—the whole number bagged being about nine thousand.

FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

We stated yesterday, with the utmost confidence, that our forces had occupied Chattanooga, and that an engine had gone to that place from Cleveland, and returned, on Tuesday evening, in safety. The statement was given to the public upon what would be deemed by every person the very highest authority, but we regret to announce that it was erroneous, probably. Our latest is that the enemy occupied the place in force, and that another fight was hourly expected. The Federals were in possession at one o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

Mr. Rushton, agent of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, endeavored to reach Chattanooga with an engine, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the track, via Cleveland. The report made of this reconnoissance, at Dalton, last evening was; that on reaching a point within five miles of Chattanooga, they met Pegram's cavalry, about one o'clock yesterday, who ordered the party back to Dalton, and informed them the Federals were still in the town. Pegram had received orders to fall back to Chickamauga. When the engine passed Cleveland on its return, Bird's brigade of Federal cavalry were reported within six miles of the town. Our forces stationed there being small in numbers, were obliged to leave.

It is evident we must have another struggle before Rosecrans is driven across the river.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civil position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Greene and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.

Sept 28-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td

We are authorized by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of [illegible] county, as a candidate for Congress in this the [illegible] Congressional District, at the election to be held [illegible] next. Aug 8-td

CURE [illegible]

MANUFACTURED by [illegible] & LACY, Raleigh, N. C.